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clear that among dicotyledons and petaliferous monocotyledons new types are produced and old types lost much more quickly than anywhere else in vascular plants, a fact which in the light of our knowledge of methods of reproduction certainly supports the view that hybridization has been a powerful factor in evolutionary change.

#### SUMMARY

Evidence from a comparative study of endemism in various elements of certain insular floras tends to show that among cross-fertilized types new species are developed more rapidly and old ones lost more frequently than among self-fertilized types, thus emphasizing the importance of hybridization as a factor in evolutionary change.

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#### A LAND PLANARIAN FOUND AT BERMUDA<sup>1</sup>

IN 1902 Professor Verrill recorded ("The Bermuda Islands," p. 436, Fig. 237), that there had been reported to him the finding at Bermuda of a "worm" which appeared to be a land planarian. With the possible exception of this worm, which may have been a *Bipalium*, no land planarians have been seen at Bermuda. While collecting earthworms, in September, 1917, I obtained among moist decaying leaves in a "fertilizer pit" at Point Shares, Pembroke Parish, a single specimen of a flatworm which seems to be a species of *Geoplana*. The "pit" was in use as a dumping ground for garden refuse, and since no land planarians appear to be native to Bermuda, the worm may have been introduced in company with plants. It was 50 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, pale greenish blue on the ventral surface,—which bore a rather small oral sucker in the usual position,—the ground color of the dorsal surface being a deeper shade of the same greenish blue, but marked with two deep blue or black longitudinal stripes running the whole length of the animal. Two well-developed pigment spots were present, one on either lateral margin of the anterior end. It is not impossible that this species might become permanently colonized at Bermuda (although no other specimens have been found), and this note may therefore be of use in fixing the date of its earliest observed appearance.

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